

ably some would like to have the covenant escape this ordeal.

That the situation is causing deep concern is evident from the interest that the President has taken in the Japanese matter. Japan to-day, as one of the Big Five named in the covenant, is in a position to defy the Peace Conference and withdraw, thus dealing a blow not only at the covenant but at the whole Peace Congress. That a treaty could be made without Japan no one of course questions. Concern is chiefly for the League of Nations, which might have a hard time in its weakened state to survive such a blow.

Confusing reports regarding last night's discussion are exciting much interest here. From sources that can be relied upon information was obtained that of the six votes against the Japanese proposition originally apparently all were withdrawn except the British.

**Japanese Remain Silent.**

The Japanese showed telegrams demanding their return to Tokyo immediately if they were unsuccessful. What action they will take is a matter of the greatest speculation; the Japanese themselves are silent. Whether they agreed, in case President Wilson issues a statement, that they would make no further trouble is one of the interesting questions.

It is believed that the support of Mr. Root, William H. Taft and others in the Senate to ratify the treaty, although the possibility that the constitutional question will be raised in regard to the pledges taken against any breaker of the covenant is seen and conceded by many.

Except for the Japanese matter the President regards the League of Nations as already an accomplished fact and, despite its imperfections, the crowning achievement here. However, this feeling is not found elsewhere. If the covenant can be steered safely through the plenary session it will be incorporated in the treaty which the President is enabled to present to the American Senate the covenant and the league tied together. The President is counting on the support of Mr. Root, believing that by the action taken on the Monroe Doctrine he went further than Mr. Root's suggestion of merely making a reservation over the signature.

**Guarantee of Legislation.**

Such concern over the discussion in the Senate as is manifested is chiefly in regard to Article XVI, which carries a guarantee of legislation by future Congresses if certain contingencies arise. Failure to pass such legislation might put the United States in the position of a covenant breaker. Outside of this there remains the general objection that the covenant commits the United States to internationalism, which the President regards without fear.

While President Wilson's friends are preparing to claim great credit for him in the final inclusion of the Monroe Doctrine in the covenant, the real story of the situation would show that the President was opposed absolutely to such action until certain Republicans showed him that the treaty would be. One of the most active persons here has been Frank H. Hitchcock, who was accepted as being in close touch with the Republican situation and who did much to convince the President's friends of the seriousness of the Republican opposition to the exclusion of the Monroe Doctrine.

**Foreigners Blame President.**

The President's disappointment in the final form of the covenant is known to be keen, and it is not unlikely that criticism will cause him to blame the Republicans for bringing about its weak character. On the other hand, blame is placed on the President by many foreign circles because he did not face realities at the start and concede that national tendencies and constitutional inhibitions would make impossible a league such as he had promised the war weary peoples.

Expert international students could have told him, it is pointed out here, that the super-national idea alone would wreck these hopes. In diplomatic circles here, even in unbiased neutral circles, diplomats attribute what has happened to the failure of the President to try to work out the idea in concrete form on paper before he launched in the multitude a belief that he had found a preventive of war, for that is plainly what the proletariat of Europe seems to have expected and to that belief is attributed the President's remarkable reception here.

**British Stood in the Way.**

Concern is felt now as to the extent to which the reaction will go. To many it would seem that the British, while getting much into the covenant, had stood in the way of the President and prevented him from including many of his points. Both the President and Col. E. M. House wanted a compulsory arbitration clause, but the British refused to consent to this almost from the beginning. Furthermore, the proposition requiring unanimity first came from the British.

On the other hand, it should not be forgotten that the American Constitution also would have barred these provisions, although originally the President was not inclined to admit this.

**Italian Question Remains.**

With the covenant finished hopefulness suddenly has returned in American circles. The President is represented as believing that the main work of the treaty virtually is done. As summarized by a high American official, these matters are now considered as practically completed: League of Nations, responsibility for the war, reparations and the Saar Valley question. The Rhine problem is described as on the verge of settlement. The Italian question alone of the big issues remains.

Premier Clemenceau is bitterly reminded that France must have guarantees now that the League of Na-

## Revolt in Serbia, Troops Side With Reds, Report

LONDON, April 13.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Budapest dated Saturday says an unconfirmed report has been received there that a revolution has broken out in Serbia and that the troops are fraternizing with the Hungarian Red Guards.

tion is impotent. The Echo de Paris says:

"Mr. Wilson has imposed upon his associates his idea that the covenant should be made an integral part of the treaty. The object of this apparently is to reduce Germany to a state of tranquility and prepare her for entrance again to the family of nations. But we must demand of Mr. Wilson that he show equal solicitude for us; after what has taken place it is impossible to expect this from the league."

**Sees Injury to Democracies.**

"We have before us a sort of Diet of Frankfurt, a grand illusion, which will add to the weakness of our democratic countries. When we demand to know who will watch over and hold Germany in check Mr. Wilson can no longer reply 'The League of Nations.' It is significant that this article then demands that the treaty shall embrace old fashioned alliances which will take the place of the League of Nations. Criticism of the League of Nations in the French press takes a wide range. France's sympathy for Belgium has caused her to resent the President's decision to give Geneva as the place of meeting of the league, but Belgium's contention that the home of the league should be at her capital as a constant reminder of the reasons for its birth is equally resented by the President, who at the final meeting replied vehemently to this contention that this was the best reason why the seat of the league should be in Switzerland."

## SUNDAY SESSION HELD BY COUNCIL OF FOUR

Lloyd George Clears Up for His Trip to London.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 13.—Quite unexpectedly a meeting of the Council of Four was held at 6 o'clock this evening, with President Wilson in attendance. The call for the meeting resulted from Premier Lloyd George's determination to return to London to-morrow.

The British Premier will remain in his home country for a week, and because of his lengthy absence from Paris he and his colleagues decided to request a final meeting to-day to close certain phases of the discussion which the President considered best for him to attend personally, instead of leaving the task to Arthur J. Balfour, his substitute in the council.

The session, which began at 6 o'clock, ran well into the dinner hour and broke up after 8 o'clock. The discussion covered the general situation, among other questions the day when would be possible to conclude the draft treaty and summon the German delegates to Versailles.

No statement was given out, but it was announced that this evening the President will issue a statement to-morrow, presumably referring to the accomplishments of the Council of Four and of the general situation.

The Italian and Jugo-Slav questions will come before the council to-morrow. It is understood that Lloyd George attached great importance to the question of the probable date of the termination of the work of the conference, desirous of being able to give the House of Commons some idea when the long drawn-out labor of the conference will be finished. If any definite notion of this was reached at to-day's conference it was not revealed.

During the early hours of the day the President remained at home, but later went driving with Mrs. Wilson. The bright sunshine after raining in the forenoon had filled the streets with Parisians, to whom the sight of the President's car has become familiar.

Little trace of the President's recent illness remains, but the large amount of work of the past week has weighed him so much that he resolved he would do absolutely no work to-day. The only callers were the retiring American Ambassador and Mrs. Sharp, who came to say good-by, as they are leaving for the United States to-morrow.

## SAYS SENATE WILL RATIFY COVENANT

Hitchcock Calls Plan Great Victory for Wilson.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Senator Hitchcock (Nebraska), retiring chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in a statement to-night declared that the changes made in the League of Nations constitution as officially announced in Paris, would remove virtually all objection to the covenant. He predicted that the peace treaty containing the league covenant would be ratified by the Senate.

"The changes that have been made in the League of Nations covenant," said Senator Hitchcock, "are very satisfactory and are conclusive answers to all the objections that have been made to the plan. I think they remove most of the objections that have been raised by Senators. Where the constitution had been a little indefinite it has been made definite and certain. It is materially improved in form and language. President Wilson has won a great victory."

Most of the Senators who signed the League resolution were out of the city to-night and could not be reached to obtain their views regarding the changes that have been made and the probable effect of the alterations upon opposition to the covenant. Senator Lodge (Mass.), Republican leader, left Washington early to-day for his home in Boston. Senators Borah (Idaho), Knox (Pa.) and Hiram (Wash.), Republicans, and Reed (Mo.), Democrat, who have criticized the draft of covenant first proposed, either are on speaking trips in connection with the league plan or are at their homes.

## WARNS OF PERIL TO AMITY OF NATIONS

Sir John F. Fraser, in Article, Criticizes Policy of Political Pin Pricking.

FEARS OPEN ANTAGONISM

Attempts to Dictate Size of British Navy One Cause of Resentment.

Special Wireless Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 13.—Sir John Fraser, in an article in the Evening Standard, criticizes the policy of political pin pricking which is causing bad feeling among the French, American and British and is likely to cause the failure of the future amity of nations.

The article is entitled "Political Pin Pricking—An Unfortunate War Sequel." Sir John writes: "The war was fought and won for noble purposes. We believe that. And it has been proclaimed from ten thousand platforms. The common suffering of the allied nations was to be a bond of eternal amity. We had learned each others' virtues. That Frenchmen, Americans and Britons should have fought side by side meant that those who lived to speak of battle days would be the best advocates of a genuine international understanding. When this struggle was over the heads of States and great commanders exchanged telegrams of appreciation and undying admiration for their allies. The leaders of the armies and the leaders of the nations were united in a beautiful brotherhood."

"Yet everybody who knows anything is aware that not in a very long time has there been such lukewarmness as there is now in the three-cornered friendship between France, America and ourselves. Nor is there as much cordiality between ourselves and the dominions as might be gathered from platform orations. Who has seen the British soldier and the Australian soldier enjoying themselves together? In the any report from Paris that the French and American officers are in the habit of dining together? What are the stories about in Canada that the ladies of the Dominion were needlessly sacrificed in the days immediately before the armistice? What are these circulated in the United States, worse than critical, concerning British soldiers?"

Had we not better stop pretending all is well? Let us leave out the exceptions and recognize the plain facts that something is amiss and much to be regretted, something not far from open antagonism is growing in those quarters least to be expected and certainly not desirable.

**Stupid to Ignore Conditions.**

"It is my good fortune to know France and America and to be proud of my own country and zealous to promote the friendship between these two lands. Yet no man of affairs having an intimate knowledge of Paris, London and New York can fail to be grieved to the heart at the things which come to his ears."

"It is well of course not to exaggerate. It is foolish to accept club gossip as gospel. But it is stupid to ignore a condition of things, which, if allowed to continue, will be fraught with the gravest danger."

"In my political days I knew there was an axiom that retaliation was the same as argument. I am afraid that in these times constant repetition of a lie is equivalent to turning it into truth. And the lies that are about in regard to Frenchmen, Australians, Americans and Britons are an evil which should be checked."

"I do not know that I have ever been so pained in my life as recently in Paris to find that the delightful, loving cordiality between Frenchmen and Americans was on the wane. Because I have every reason to admit and extol the countries the growing estrangement was nothing less than tragic. I dare say some Prime Minister or Secretary of State can be voluble about the traditional affection of the United States and France and if he deluged to take notice of these lines would probably dismiss me with the observation that I must have been unfortunate in my experience. I am aware of the official method of escaping facts."

"My experience was unfortunate, but it was different from that of thousands of other people in Paris? I am not the only person into whose ears Frenchmen have poured their grievances against Americans. I am certainly not the only person to whom Americans in Paris have been frank in giving their views about the French. I am not going to repeat any of these stories because personally I believe these mostly untrue—untrue on both sides, but there are tens of thousands of Frenchmen and Americans who do believe these scandalous stories against each other."

**Embitterment Seems General.**

"To put it mildly, there has been much pin pricking in Paris. I would not refer to the situation if the embitterment was not general, but I do refer to it because each of these countries is doing injustice to the other and the tendency is to drift apart rather than to be drawn together by common esteem."

"For some reason or other admiration for America in this country is not so accentuated as it was. This is not because the British people do not appreciate the great services of the United States in the war. I am positive it is not jealousy. Perhaps President Wilson's restraint of language when referring to Great Britain's share in the war may have something to do with it. I do not know. Some of us who had splendid opportunities all through last year to see the stern resolve and resolve the American people put into vigorous action, have never, unless any occasion to tell Englishmen what America did and what she was prepared to do if German resistance had not suddenly collapsed."

"Perhaps the softening of public demeanor is due to the idea that America tried to dictate to us how big or how small our navy shall be, one of the few subjects on which the average Briton is not disposed to receive instructions from anybody. I do not believe the names of American people ever had any such thought in their heads."

"We are not so demonstrative a people as they, but there is a subconscious feeling that some Americans are trying to lose Europe, whereas we ought to know that the best men of America are giving their ready aid in trying to extricate Europe from the lamentable tangle in which it is involved."

"A good deal of anti-British sentiment is prevalent in the United States for some reason none of us understand. Maybe we are made up of for political purposes in Democratic and Republican controversies. It may be in the League of Nations debate we are suspected of some deep plot of which we ourselves are as unconscious as children."

"Lots of gallant American lads have gone home with a better opinion of us than they had when they came this way last year, but there are others who have not got it in their heads, and say so, that the next war is going to be between America and Britain. I pray not, and good Americans pray not, but a stimulus is undoubtedly given to that thought. Who started such a preposterous story? What can be the cause of it? Is it subtle German propaganda? Any way, public opinion in France, here and in the United States is not so generous as it ought to be. Perhaps the war has made us nervous and irritable, but no good is going to come from repeating lies about each other. It is a poor patriotism that is dependent upon saying nasty things about other countries. Pin pricking is a dangerous international sport. If we are in earnest in our desire to promote amity between nations, we will not do much in that direction by recrimination. France, America and Britain are all in need of clearer thinking. We will always have our differences, but they need not be enmeshed with all kinds of foolish innuendo."

## U. S. MISSIONARIES SEIZED IN COREA

Houses Searched, and One Is Held for Complicity in Revolt.

DR. MOFFETT RELEASED

Action Against Presbyterians at Pyeng Yang Taken on Order of the Procurator.

By the Associated Press.

SEOUL, Korea, April 8 (delayed).—Advices from Pyeng Yang state that the Procurator there searched the American Presbyterian missionary houses of the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Moffett of Madison, Ind.; the Rev. Dr. Ansel W. Gillis of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and the Rev. Dr. Eli M. Mowry of Mansfield, Ohio. The three missionaries were taken to the police station, where Dr. Moffett was released.

It is reported that Dr. Mowry was held on a charge of permitting the Koreans to use his premises for printing propaganda in connection with the Korean independence movement.

The advices do not state what disposition was made of Dr. Gillis.

The Rev. Samuel A. Moffett, D. D., is one of the pioneer American Presbyterian missionaries to Korea, having come to Seoul in 1896, settling in Pyeng Yang in 1902, and going through all the stirring events there during the Chino-Japanese war and the later Korean developments.

In a Shanghai despatch of March 11 Dr. Moffett was named as having been summoned to police headquarters at Pyeng Yang for questioning concerning the investigation of a riot that had occurred there early in the independence movement.

## COREANS PROTEST AGAINST MASSACRES

Congress Opens in Philadelphia To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—Massacres reported in Korea were characterized as "part of the Japanese policy of military repression and injustice" by Korean officials who came to this city to-day to take part in the three day Korean Congress, which begins here to-morrow.

The officials are Dr. Syngman Rhee, Secretary of State of the Korean Provisional Government in Manchuria, and Henry Chung, one of the three Korean delegates to the Peace Conference at Paris.

A cable late Saturday at the office of the Korean Independence League from the representative in Shanghai, China, tells of hundreds of Korean men, women and children killed in the rebellion.

"The revolution on the part of the Koreans since the Provisional Government was set up March 1, is orderly and there is no reason for the kind of suppression the Japanese have begun," said M. Chung. "It has been a passive revolution. Koreans have no weapons. The Japanese government and military officials have seen to that, and why bloodshed is necessary I cannot see, except that the Japanese Government desires to put down the revolution for the independence and self-determination of Korea at the sacrifice of any number of Korean lives."

"The charge that Korea is swept by Bolshevism is absolutely false, as the record of the Koreans who fought in the war shows. More than 100 delegates representing the 20,000,000 inhabitants and 2,000,000 Koreans in other countries are expected to attend the Congress, the chief purpose of which is to assist the independence movement and secure freedom from Japanese rule."

## TO HEAD DUREYA WAR RELIEF.

Mrs. I. T. Burr of Boston Has Started for Lille, France.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

BOSTON, April 13.—Mrs. I. T. Tucker Burr is on her way to France as director of the Dureya War Relief of Lille. Her daughter, Miss Barbara Burr, is with the Y. M. C. A. at Coblenz.

Miss Penelope Curtis, daughter of the Police Commissioner and Mrs. Edward Curtis, returned last night from school at Wallingford, Pa. Before returning to school in May she will visit in Wilmington and Philadelphia.

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See  
Pages 12 and 13